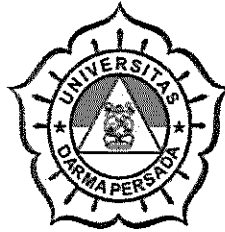


**THE USE OF PRE-SEQUENCES BY SUBJECTS
IN *HARRY POTTER* MOVIES**

TERM PAPER

**Submitted in Part-Fulfillment for Obtaining
Strata One (S-1) Degree**



By:

**Soraya
2009130032**

**STRATA ONE (S-1) OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
UNIVERSITY OF DARMA PERSADA
JAKARTA
2013**

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATEMENT PAGE

I hereby declare that the term-paper is the result of my own work, and all the sources quoted or referenced have been stated correctly.

Name : Soraya
Reg. No. : 2009130032
Signature :
Date : February 20, 2013

TEST FEASIBILITY APPROVAL PAGE

The term-paper submitted by:

Name : Soraya

Reg. No. : 09130032

Study Program : English Department/Strata One Degree (S-1)

The title of the term-paper: THE USE OF PRE-SEQUENCES BY SUBJECTS
IN *HARRY POTTER* MOVIES

has been approved by Advisor, Reader, and Head of English Department to be tested in front of the Board of Examiners on February 27, 2013 at the English Department, the Faculty of Letters, University of Dharma Persada.

Advisor

: 

Fridolini, SS, M.Hum

Reader

: 

Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum

Head of

English Department

: 

Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum

APPROVAL PAGE

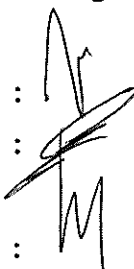
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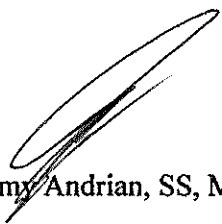
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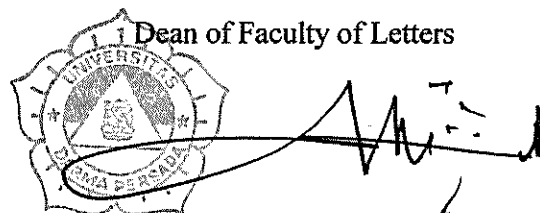
Head of English Department

Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum



Dean of Faculty of Letters

FAKULTAS Syamsul Bachri, SS, M.S



PREFACE

Alhamdulillah, I express my gratitude to Allah the almighty, who aids me with His strength, gives me wisdom and patience to complete this term paper.

Also, this term paper would not be accomplished without the generous contributions of any individuals and organizations. I am very much grateful to them for their unlimited help and support.

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Jakarta, February 2013

Writer

ABSTRACT

Soraya:

A Term Paper

The use of pre-sequences by subjects in *Harry Potter* movies

This study is about pre-sequences, utterances which are usually used before announcing, arranging, inviting, requesting, and closing something. More specifically, this study focuses on the conversations of the first four movies of *Harry Potter*, which are *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, and *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*. The writer finds out what the differences in using the pre-sequences between the subjects in the movies and their two kinds of interlocutors when they are having conversations. In analyzing the data, the writer uses Levinson's theory (1983) of pre-sequences and its classification. For the findings, the writer finds that all types of pre-sequences, that is, pre-announcement, pre-arrangement, pre-invitation, pre-request, and pre-closing, are used by the subjects and their interlocutors, the intimates and the distant. Furthermore, pre-request is used more frequently between the intimates. Meanwhile, pre-announcement is used more frequently between the distant. Besides, the writer also finds that the subjects have conversation more with their intimates than distant.

Keywords: Pre-sequences, types of pre-sequences, interlocutors, Harry Potter, Levinson.

ABSTRAK

Soraya:

Skripsi

Penggunaan pra-tindakan oleh para penutur dalam film berjudul
Harry Potter

Studi ini tentang pra-tindakan, percakapan yang biasa diucapkan sebelum memberitahu, menyusun, mengajak, meminta, dan menutup sesuatu. Lebih spesifiknya, studi ini berfokus pada percakapan dalam 4 film pertama *Harry Potter*, yaitu *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*, *Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia*, *Harry Potter and Tahanan Azkaban*, and *Harry Potter dan Piala Api*. Penulis menemukan perbedaan penggunaan pra-tindakan di antara penutur dan kedua jenis lawan tutur saat bercakap dalam film *Harry Potter*. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teori Levinson (1983) tentang pra-tindakan dan klasifikasinya. Penulis menemukan bahwa semua jenis pre-announcement, pre-arrangement, pre-invitation, pre-request, dan pre-closing, digunakan oleh penutur dan lawan tuturnya, yang dekat dan yang jauh. Selanjutnya, pre-request digunakan lebih sering oleh penutur dan lawan tuturnya yang dekat. Sementara itu, pre-announcement digunakan lebih sering oleh penutur dan lawan tuturnya yang jauh. Di samping itu, penulis juga menemukan bahwa penutur lebih sering bercakap dengan lawan tutur yang berhubungan dekat dengannya.

Kata kunci: Pra-tindakan, jenis pra-tindakan, lawan tutur, Harry Potter, Levinson.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF THE TITLE	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATEMENT PAGE	i
TEST FEASTBILITY APPROVAL PAGE	ii
APPROVAL PAGE	iii
PREFACE	iv
ABSTRACT.....	vi
ABSTRAK.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	xiii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Limitation of the Problem	4
1.4 Statement of the Problem	5
1.5 Objectives of the Research	5
1.6 Framework of the Theories	5
1.7 Methods of the Research	5
1.8 Benefits of the Research.....	5
1.9 Systematic Organization of the Research.....	6
Chapter 2: Framework of the Theories	7
2.1 Pre-Sequences.....	7
2.1.1 Pre-Announcement.....	8
2.1.2 Pre-Arrangement	10
2.1.3 Pre-Invitation.....	11
2.1.4 Pre-Request.....	12
2.1.5 Pre-Closing.....	13

Chapter 3: The Analysis of the Use of Pre-sequences by Subjects in	
<i>Harry Potter</i> movies.....	16
3.1 Pre-Sequences Uttered by Subjects and Intimate Interlocutors	17
3.1.1 Pre-Announcement Uttered by Subjects and Intimate	
Interlocutors	22
3.1.2 Pre-Arrangement Uttered by Subjects and Intimate	
Interlocutors	27
3.1.3 Pre-Invitation Uttered by Subjects and Intimate	
Interlocutors	27
3.1.4 Pre-Request Uttered by Subjects and Intimate	
Interlocutors	28
3.1.4 Pre-Closing Uttered by Subjects and Intimate	
Interlocutors	30
3.2 Pre-sequences Uttered by Subjects and Distant Interlocutors.....	33
3.2.1 Pre-Announcement Uttered by Subjects and Distant	
Interlocutors	35
3.2.2 Pre-Arrangement Uttered by Subjects and Distant	
Interlocutors	38
3.2.3 Pre-Invitation Uttered by Subjects and Distant	
Interlocutors	38
3.2.4 Pre-Request Uttered by Subjects and Distant	
Interlocutors	40
3.2.5 Pre-Closing Uttered by Subjects and Distant	
Interlocutors	42
3.3 The Differences of Pre-Sequences Uttered by Subjects and Two	
Kinds of Interlocutors.....	44
3.3.1 The Difference of Pre-Announcement Uttered by Subjects and	
Two Kinds of Interlocutors.....	46
3.3.2 The Difference of Pre-Arrangement Uttered by Subjects and	
Two Kinds of Interlocutors.....	50

3.3.3 The Difference of Pre-Invitation Uttered by Subjects and Two Kinds of Interlocutors	51
3.3.4 The Difference of Pre-Request Uttered by Subjects and Two Kinds of Interlocutors	52
3.3.5 The Difference of Pre-Closing Uttered by Subjects and Two Kinds of Interlocutors	54
Chapter 4: Conclusion	57
4.1 Conclusion.....	57
4.2 Summary of Term Paper	58
4.3 Ringkasan Skripsi	60
REFERENCES.....	62
BIODATA.....	63
APPENDIX 1.....	64
APPENDIX 2.....	72

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: The pre-sequences uttered by subjects and two kinds of interlocutors	16
Table 2: The pre-sequences uttered by subjects and intimate interlocutors	17
Table 3: The detail of pre-sequences uttered by subjects and intimate interlocutors	18
Table 4: The pre-announcement uttered by RH.....	21
Table 5: The pre-announcement uttered by AD	22
Table 6: The pre-announcement uttered by AW.....	23
Table 7: The pre-announcement uttered by HG	24
Table 8: The pre-announcement uttered by HP	25
Table 9: The pre-announcement uttered by HG	26
Table 10: The pre-arrangement uttered by SB.....	27
Table 11: The pre-invitation uttered by RW.....	27
Table 12: The pre-request uttered by HP	28
Table 13: The pre-request uttered by HP	29
Table 14: The pre-request uttered by HP	30
Table 15: The pre-closing uttered by SB	31
Table 16: The pre-closing uttered by HP	31
Table 17: The pre-closing uttered by RH	32
Table 18: The pre-sequences uttered by subjects and distant interlocutors.....	33
Table 19: The detail of pre-sequences uttered by subjects and distant interlocutors.....	34
Table 20: The pre-announcement uttered by MH.....	36
Table 21: The pre-announcement uttered by SS.....	36
Table 22: The pre-announcement uttered by OL.....	37
Table 23: The pre-arrangement uttered by RL	38
Table 24: The pre-invitation uttered by OW.....	39
Table 25: The pre-invitation uttered by DM.....	39
Table 26: The pre-request uttered by RW.....	40
Table 27: The pre-request uttered by HP.....	41

Table 28: The pre-request uttered by LV.....	41
Table 29: The pre-closing uttered by HP.....	42
Table 30: The pre-closing uttered by GL.....	43
Table 31: The pre-sequences uttered by subjects and two kinds of interlocutors.....	44
Table 32: The sub-types of pre-sequences uttered by the subjects and two kinds of interlocutors.....	45
Table 33: The pre-announcements uttered for checking attention.....	47
Table 34: The pre-announcements uttered before telling bad news	48
Table 35: The pre-announcements uttered before telling stories.....	48
Table 36: The sub-types of pre-arrangements used by subjects	50
Table 37: The pre-invitations uttered before making invitation	51
Table 38: The pre-requests uttered in hoping for something.....	52
Table 39: The pre-requests uttered before asking for something	54
Table 40: The pre-closings uttered in dealing for something	55
Table 41: The pre-closings uttered as signals to end conversations	55
Table 42: The pre-closings uttered to summarize conversations.....	55

LIST OF APPENDICES

Transcription of the Conversations between the Subjects and Intimate Interlocutors	64
Transcription of the Conversations between the Subjects and Intimate Interlocutors	72

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is a mean of communication. It is used to connect people and give them information about everything. It is very important in human beings' life because it is what people use to communicate to each other. Language is used to convey information and express feeling. According to Kreidler (1998), people use language for many purposes, to tell others what they think and they know, express their feelings, ask questions, make requests, insult, apologize, protest, criticize, promise, thank, say hi and good bye. According to Holmes (1992), people use language to ask and give other people information. People use language to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect.

According to Goffman (1963), face is a mask that can be changed depends on to whom a speaker talks and the social interaction. Face is something that can be lost, maintained or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to in interaction. Face Threatening Acts (FTA) is when a speaker says something that threatens other people's faces. Politeness is used to prevent the Face Threatening Acts (FTA). Face Saving Acts (STA) is an indirect speech act in a form of a question. A speaker says something that lessens the possibility to threat other people's faces.

The concept of saving face may be helpful in understanding how participants in an interaction can understand more that what is said. Face is typically at risk when people doing something involving other. The greatest risk is when the other is put in a difficult position. To avoid risk is to provide an opportunity for other to cease the probability risky acts. For example, rather than simply make a request, a speaker often first produces what can be described as a pre-request. Pre-request is one type of pre-sequences.

Pre-sequences mean certain utterances coming before the other or main utterances come. According to Mey (1983), conversation is a way of using language socially involving of two people or more. The speaker and hearer arrange their conversation will go to informal or formal conversation by the pre-

sequences utterances they use. The function of pre-sequences is to make the good situation while the speaker and hearer talking, and to get what the speaker wants. Pre-sequences can also be used to appreciate other speakers' faces. In communication, a speaker usually wants to be considered as a polite person. Thus, the speaker gives signal before starting the main topic in a conversation. The signal is called pre-sequences.

By using pre-sequences, a speaker indirectly gives options to the hearer if the hearer wants to accept or refuse the speaker's ideas. If the hearer gives a "go ahead" response, the speaker can continue the utterances, but if the hearer gives a "stop" response, the speaker should not continue the utterances (Yule, 1996:67).

The reason why the writer chooses pre-sequence to be analyzed is because many people produce pre-sequences, but they do not realize they do. Pre-sequence exists and actually it is needed in doing conversation. It is needed in doing conversation because it can help the speaker to find out the available or the ability of the hearer. By producing pre-sequences and getting the respond from the hearer, the speaker can decide whether the conversation should be continued or should be stopped. Also, using pre-sequences can save the speaker's face if the hearer's refuse the speaker's idea.

According to Holmes, the addressees influence the way the speaker speaks. The relationship between the speaker and the hearer is an important factor that affects the way the speaker speaks. It is called social distance. Holmes divided the scale of social distance into two types; there are intimate relationship and distant relationship. He illustrated the degree of social distance as follows:



Intimate relationship means that the speaker and the hearer have a close relationship. According to Mashek and Aron (2004:46), mutual, accumulated, and shared experience characterizes an intimate relationship. Besides, in an intimate relationship, the speaker and the hearer know each other's behavior. Family and close friends can be categorized as intimate relationship. While distant

relationship means that the speaker meets the hearer for the first time (Holmes, 1992:374). Simply, the hearer can be called as a stranger for the speaker. A teacher and a student in an academic's situation also share distant relationship.

Politeness strategies are appropriate between people who share intimate relationship. On the other hand, negative politeness strategies are appropriate between those who share distant relationship (Holmes, 1992:374). According to Levinson and Brown (1978), positive politeness is equated with directness while negative politeness is equated with indirectness. Based on the theory, the writer concludes people with intimate relationship tend to speak directly while people with distant relationship tend to speak indirectly.

In this study, the writer tends to find out whether there are any differences of using the pre-sequences between people with their intimate interlocutor and those with their distant interlocutor. Also, the writer finds out what types of pre-sequences that frequently produced by the speaker to the intimate interlocutor and the distant interlocutor.

This study attempts to analyze the pre-sequences in conversation of England people. The writer chooses to have a research on the movie entitled *Harry Potter*. The writer chooses this movie because the movie is based on the life of people in England. There are many characters in this movie and they share intimate and distant relationships. Intimate relationship in this movie can be seen from people and their best friends, friends, parents, parents' friends, and friends' parent. Distant relationship in this movie can be seen from people and someone they just meet and teachers. The interaction between teachers and students are rarely shown in other movies. In this movie, there are many interactions between teachers and students shown. Also, the movie is very popular.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The writer finds quite many pre-sequences used in the movie entitled *Harry Potter*. This movie is based on the life of the people in England. The writer wants to find out the types of pre-sequences used by the people and their interlocutors in England based on the movie entitled *Harry Potter*. Also, the writer attempts to find out the differences of the using of the pre-sequences

between those people who have intimate relationship and people who have distant relationship. The writer assumes that the most used pre-sequence by subjects is the pre-announcement whether the subjects have conversations with their intimate or distant interlocutors.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Written by an English author, J.K. Rowling, *Harry Potter* series become the world best series. There are five types of pre-sequences. The writer limits the analysis by only finding and analyzing those utterances from the first four movies of Harry Potter. All of the pre-sequences are used in these movies. There are many characters in Harry Potter series and they use different kinds of pre-sequences. The writer chooses to find out utterances from those people and their intimate interlocutors and those people and their distant interlocutors that used pre-sequences appeared in these movies. Also, the writer attempts to find out the differences of pre-sequences used by the people and their two kind of interlocutors.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

The writer finds many politeness strategies of pre-sequences in *Harry Potter* movies. Therefore, the writer formulates the statement of the problems as follow:

1. What are the types of pre-sequences used by subjects and intimate interlocutors in *Harry Potter* movies?
2. What are the types of pre-sequences used by subjects and distant interlocutors in *Harry Potter* movies?
3. What is the most used pre-sequence by subjects and two kinds of interlocutors in *Harry Potter* movies?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

Based on the above-mentioned problems, it can be stated that the general objectives of this study are:

1. To find out what types of the pre-sequences that used by subjects and intimate interlocutors in *Harry Potter* movies.
2. To find out what types of the pre-sequences that used by subjects and distant interlocutors in *Harry Potter* movies.
3. To find out what is the most used pre-sequence by subjects and two kinds of interlocutors in *Harry Potter* movies.

1.6 Framework of the Theories

The writer focuses this study on pre-sequences. The theories used are the theory of Stephen C. Levinson and George Yule theories of pre-sequences and the theory of Janet Holmes about social distance. The theories of Holmes (1992) about intimate and distant relationship are also used in this study.

1.7 Methods of the Research

In this term paper, the writer uses qualitative methodology of research. The source is from written data, as texts, books, and articles. After collecting those data, the writer examines and analyzes the related data and theories. Then, the writer presents the result of data analysis.

1.8 Benefits of the Research

In this study, the writer uses the first four *Harry Potter* movies for the study because the movies are based on the life of people in England. The writer wants to find out the types of pre-sequences used by mostly people in England to their intimate and distant interlocutors. Also, the writer attempts to find out what are the differences in use pre-sequences between people who share intimate

relationship and people who share distant relationship when they have conversation.

1.9 Systematic Organization of the Research

This writing of term paper has paper organization. The writer arranges it to be some sections that consist of four chapters.

Chapter 1: Introduction

In this chapter, the writer explains about background, identification of the problems, limitation of the problems, statement of the problems, aim of the research, framework of the theory, methods of the research, and benefits of the research about the using of pre-sequences in the movie entitled *Harry Potter*.

Chapter 2: Framework of the Theory

This chapter consists of the theory of Stephen C. Levinson and George Yule theories of pre-sequences, the theory of Holmes about intimate and distant relationship, and the theory of Janet Holmes about social distance. In this chapter, the writer also mentions some theories that support the theories that are used.

Chapter 3: Analysis of the Use of Pre-Sequences by Subjects and Two Kinds of Interlocutors in *Harry Potter* Movies

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the data in order to answer the research questions. The writer finds out all types of pre-sequences used in the movie. Then, the writer divides it into three parts: (1) the pre-sequences used by subjects and intimate interlocutors; (2) the pre-sequences used by subjects and distant interlocutors; and (3) the differences between pre-sequences used by two kinds of interlocutors.

Chapter 4: Conclusion

In this chapter, the writer concludes the analysis of the finding of the complete study.